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EXAMINER	
MOORE, IAN N	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2616	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/771,121	JOHANSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ian N. Moore	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9-20-04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. It is noted that the Applicant is claiming the benefits of an earlier U.S. application **(Serial no. 09/684,057),** filed on 10/06/2000; however, the subject matter described and claimed in the instant C.I.P. application were not presented in the prior U.S. application (09/684,057), filed on 10/06/2000. In other word, the disclosure of the prior-filed application, Application No. 09/684,057, fails to provide adequate support or enablement in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 for one or more claims of this application. The disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

In view of this, the benefit of the current filing date of 01/26/2001 will be given to the subject matter described and claimed in this instant C.I.P. application, which was not included in the prior U.S. application (09/684,057).

2. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Sweden on 10/08/1999. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the **Sweden 9903637-8** application, in this instant CIP application or its parent application (09/684,057) as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1,5-7,11-13,17-19,23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson (US006047194A) in view of Oka (US006091945A).

Regarding Claim 1, Andersson discloses a method at a wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 1, Mobile terminal 14) for enabling the wireless mobile communication station to control when pushed packet data from an originator (see FIG. 1, from Internet Host 12) is received by the wireless mobile communication station, the station being operatively associated with a wireless communication network providing packet data transferring services (see col. 3, line 40-47; packet switching network), the method comprising the acts of:

receiving at the wireless mobile communication station a network address of an originator of packet data that is attempting to push the packet data to the mobile communication station (see FIG. 2, 114; see FIG. 4, step 168; see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 7; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 45-56; see col. 10, line 57-57; mobile terminal receives an SMS message with in identifier (i.e. Origination Address (OA) according to GSM's SMS standard) of the origination source/host that is trying to send packet data);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator stored the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; mobile terminal must determine the received identifier/OA of the origination source associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA), the predefined network address corresponding to one predefined originator of packet data (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-

10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; the stored network identifier/address corresponds/relates to the origination source);

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify "the identifier/address" if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses));

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an permitted/accepted end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs when the origination source transmits packet data and received at the mobile station; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and

permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Andersson does not explicitly disclose including in a set of one or more addresses and verified as being authentic. However, Oka teaches the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3,4, Mobile Station (callee)) determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator (see FIG. 3, S22-S24; see FIG. 4, S32-34; determining received fixed ID, variable ID and telephone number of caller mobile station) is included in a set of one or more predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 2, Mobile station 1 memorizes IDs and telephone numbers (i.e. group/set of network addresses) of other mobile stations, and comparing unit 111 compares the received IDs and numbers with stored IDs and number; see FIG. 3-4, S23,S24,S33,S34; see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40), the set of one or more predefined network address corresponding to one or more predefined originators of data (see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40; the memorized IDs and numbers relate/correspond to other mobile stations (caller));

establishing a session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified as being authentic (see FIG. 3, S23-27,S17; see FIG. 4, S33-S38; establishing communication with the caller mobile station at the callee mobile station after the verifying that the caller station is authentic; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10,

30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11) such that the data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3, S17 and see FIG. 4, S38; when communication is established the data transmitted from the caller station and received by the callee mobile station; see col. 7, line 5-11; see col. 8, line 5-11) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predefined network address stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3-4, S17/S38 (establishing communication step) occurs only after S22-24/S33-S34 (authentication steps) which determine by comparing the received caller IDs and number with the memorized IDs and number by the callee mobile station; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a portable device stores plurality of address and perform authentication, as taught by Oka in the system of Andersson, so that it would provide improved authentication method in a radio communication system; see Oka col. 3, line 50-55.

Regarding Claims 13 and 23, Andersson discloses a method of a system which includes a wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 1, Mobile terminal 14) for enabling the wireless mobile communication station to control when pushed packet data from an originator (see FIG. 1, from Internet Host 12) is received by the wireless mobile communication station, the station being operatively associated with a wireless communication network providing packet data transferring services (see col. 3, line 40-47; packet switching network), the method comprising the acts of:

transmitting, from an originator (see FIG. 1, sending to Short Message Service-Center (SMS-C) 56) from an originator (see FIG. 1, Internet host 12) that is attempting to push packet

data to the wireless mobile communication station (see col. 7, line 16-54; from the Internet host 12 that is trying/attempting to push/send the packet data to the mobile terminal), the originator's own network address (see col. 7, line 45-53; source IP address); see FIG. 2, 114; see FIG. 4, step 168; see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 7; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 45-56; see col. 10, line 57-57; mobile terminal receives a transmitted SMS message with in identifier (i.e. Origination Address (OA) according to GSM's SMS standard) of the origination source/host that is trying to send packet data);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator stored the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; mobile terminal determines the received identifier/OA of the origination source associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA); the predefined network address corresponding to one predefined originator of packet data (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; the stored network identifier/address corresponds/relates to the origination source);

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify "the identifier/address" if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses));

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs when the origination source transmits packet data and received at the mobile station; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Andersson does not explicitly disclose including in a set of one or more addresses and verified as being authentic. However, Oka teaches the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3,4, Mobile Station (callee)) determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator (see FIG. 3, S22-S24; see FIG. 4, S32-34; determining received fixed ID, variable ID and telephone number of caller mobile station) is included in a set of one or more predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile

communication station (see FIG. 2, Mobile station 1 memorizes IDs and telephone numbers (i.e. group/set of network addresses) of other mobile stations, and comparing unit 111 compares the received IDs and numbers with stored IDs and number; see FIG. 3-4, S23,S24,S33,S34; see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40), the set of one or more predefined network address corresponding to one or more predefined originators of data (see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40; the memorized IDs and numbers relate/correspond to other mobile stations (caller));

establishing a session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified as being authentic (see FIG. 3, S23-27, S17; see FIG. 4, S33-S38; establishing communication with the caller mobile station at the callee mobile station after the verifying that the caller station is authentic; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11) such that the data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3, S17 and see FIG. 4, S38; when communication is established the data transmitted from the caller station and received by the callee mobile station; see col. 7, line 5-11; see col. 8, line 5-11) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predefined network address stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 3-4, S17/S38 (establishing communication step) occurs only after S22-24/S33-S34 (authentication steps) which determine by comparing the received caller IDs and number with the memorized IDs and number by the callee mobile station; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a portable device stores plurality of address and perform

authentication, as taught by Oka in the system of Andersson, so that it would provide improved authentication method in a radio communication system; see Oka col. 3, line 50-55.

Regarding Claims 5 and 17, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses wherein said network address of said receiving act is received in a short message (see col. 6, line 1-10; SMS), the short message being received from a short message service provided by said wireless communication network (see FIG. 1, Short Message service-center, SMS-C 56; see col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 10).

Regarding Claims 6 and 18, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses establishing a packet data session using the originator network address (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 14; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 10-14,45-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; see col. 10, line 57-57).

Regarding Claims 7 and 19, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses wherein said network address is an Internet Protocol address (see col. 7, line 40-35; IP address).

Regarding Claim 11, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses a computer-readable medium storing computer-executable components for causing a wireless communication station to perform the acts recited in claim 1 and 13 when the computer-executable components are run on microprocessor included by a wireless communication station (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains processor and memory; see col. 8, line 14-32; see Moore FIG. 2-3, Memory 240/340, control circuit 206/315).

Regarding Claim 12, the combined system of Andersson and Oka a wireless communication station (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14; see Oka FIG. 2, mobile station 1) arranged to be operatively associated with a wireless communication network (see Andersson FIG. 1, mobile network) providing packet data transferring services, wherein the wireless communication station includes processing means (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains processor; see Oka FIG. 2, control unit 101), memory means (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains memory; see Oka FIG. 2, Memory means), interface circuitry means (see Andersson FIG. 3, Rx circuitry 142 with radio antenna interface; see Oka FIG. 2, transmission and reception circuit 102) and user interface means (see Andersson FIG. 3, Display 144 and selector 146) for performing the acts recited in claim 1 (see Andersson col. 8, line 14-32), thereby facilitating desired packet data to be pushed from an originator to the wireless communication station (see Andersson col. 15, line 16-42; thereby providing the subscriber to select desired/preferred packet data system provider to receive the packet data).

Regarding Claim 24, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses all claimed limitation as set forth above in claim 1. Further, Andersson discloses the wireless mobile communication station is pre-configured to only accept pushed packet data transmission from one or more originators in possession of certain predefined network address (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile device is preconfigured/predefined to verify and accept the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the in-possession/stored identifier (i.e. user can only select/verify "the identifier" if the received identify matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifier). Oka also discloses the wireless

mobile communication station is pre-configured to only accept pushed packet data transmission from one or more originators in possession of certain predefined network address (see FIG. 3-4, step S23-24, S33-S34; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11; mobile station is preconfigured/predefined/programmed to accept the call only received IDs and number matches the memorized IDs and number).

5. Claims 2 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Oka as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of Lager (US006636502B1).

Regarding Claims 2 and 14, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses wherein each of said predefined network addresses of said set is associated, within the wireless communication station, with a name of originator (Andersson, see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; identify of the origination source) from which it is desired to receive packet data as set forth above.

Neither Andersson nor Oka explicitly discloses a name of a network server. However, Lager discloses wherein each of said predefined network addresses of said set is associated (see FIG. 8, NIP-MEM stores a plurality of network indication), within the wireless communication station (see FIG. 8, GPRS-MS), with a name of a network server (see FIG. 8, ISP 1, ISP2, or ISP 3) from which it is desired to receive packet data (see col. 12, line 30-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide associating network address/indication with a name of ISP, as

taught by Lager, in the combined system of Andersson and Oka, so that it would allow a subscriber a more flexible use of several external network servers; see Lager col. 8, line 55-60.

6. Claims 3,4,8,15,16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Oka as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of Wang (US006614774B1).

Regarding Claims 3 and 15, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses establishing a packet data session; determining whether or not the network address is authentic as set forth above in claims 1 and 13.

Neither Andersson nor Oka explicitly discloses an address translation server; requesting translation of the network address to a corresponding name of a network server; and determining based upon the result of said translation. However, Lager discloses establishing a packet data session (see FIG. 4, IP session from host 130) with an address translation server (see FIG. 4, DNS server 118);

requesting translation of the network address to a corresponding name of a network server (see col. 8, line 32-47; reverse DNS lookups (i.e. from network address to the a name of the server); and determining and connecting based upon the result of said translation (see col. 8, line 46-55; determine and connection utilizing result of reverse DNS lookups).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in the combine system of Andersson and Oka, so that it would avoid DNS lookup failures and does not introduce delays and cost effective system; see Wang col. 5, line 50-60.

Regarding Claims 4 and 16, Andersson discloses determine the network originator name with a previously stored network originator name the stored name being stored by the wireless communication station in such way that it is associated with the predefined network address matching said received network address (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; mobile terminal must determine the received identifier/OA of the origination source associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA). Oka discloses comparing the network originator name with a previously stored network originator name the stored name being stored by the wireless communication station in such way that it is associated with the predefined network address matching said received network address (see FIG. 2, comparing unit 111; see FIG. 3-4, step S23-24, S33-S34; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11; the callee mobile station compares IDs and number of the caller mobile station if received IDs and number of the caller corresponds/matches the memorized IDs and number). Wang discloses the network server name returned by said address translation server as set forth above in claim 3.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in the combine system of Andersson and Oka, for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 3.

Regarding Claims 8 and 20, the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses establishing a packet data session using the name of the network server as set forth above in claims 1 and 13. Wang discloses establishing a packet data session using the name of the network server, which name is returned by the translation server as set forth above in claim 3 and 15. Thus, the combined system of Andersson, Oka and Wang discloses all claimed limitation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in the combine system of Andersson and Oka, for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 3.

7. Claims 9 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Oka and Wang, and further in view of Brothers (US006822955B1).

Regarding Claim 9 and 21, Andersson discloses said identity is the originator name as set forth above claim 1 and 13, and a network server (see FIG. 1, SMS-C, VPMSC 44, or GPMSC 46). Neither Andersson, Oka, nor Wang explicitly discloses an Internet domain host name of a network server. However, Brothers teaches wherein said name of network server is an Internet domain host name of a network server (see FIG. 13, a server Internet domain host name, "Disney.com"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an Internet domain host name as said name of the network server, as taught by Brothers in the combined system of Andersson, Oka and Wang, so that it would provide full transparent IP mobility services for clients; see Brothers col. 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 5.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. **Claims 10 and 22** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 3-13-2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1-9,11-21,23 and 24, the applicant argued that, "...Andersson and Moore fails to disclose or suggest a method of system in which a wireless communication station established a packet data session...one or more predefined network address...Andersson teaches the opposite of the claimed invention...Andersson clearly fails to teach or suggest that the packet data session in only established after first authenticating the originator of the packet through the use of one or more predefined network address...Andersson fails to teach or suggest wherein the originator transmits the packet data for receipt by a wireless mobile communication station only after it has been determined that a received network address is included in the set of one ore more predefined network address stored by the wireless station...neither Andersson nor Moore discloses or suggests a method or system in which the set of one or more predefined network addresses, to which the received network address is matched, correspond to predefined originators of packet data..." in page 10-14.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that with argument above since the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses the applicant claimed invention.

Applicant arguments on Moore are moot since Moore has been replaced by Oka.

Andersson discloses verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station **(see FIG. 4, step 174;**

see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify "the identifier/address" if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses)). Thus, Anderson discloses storing of an originator source identifier/address.

In addition, it is well known that the memory of mobile device stores telephone/call numbers/address so that it can perform a matching and determining who is calling (i.e. originator). In particular, Moore discloses a mobile station's memory (see FIG. 2, memory 240, see FIG. 3, Memory 340) storing a set of one or more predefined network addresses of an originator (see col. 5, line 45-60; see col. 7, line 30-37; addresses of the portable devices, or all call addressees are stored in the memory).

Andersson discloses establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (**see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected**), such that the packet data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (**see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs when the origination source transmits packet data and received at the mobile station; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5**) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (**see FIG. 4, step**

168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5).

Oka teaches the wireless mobile communication station (**see FIG. 3,4, Mobile Station (callee)**) determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator (**see FIG. 3, S22-S24; see FIG. 4, S32-34; determining received fixed ID, variable ID and telephone number of caller mobile station**) is included in a set of one or more predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (**see FIG. 2, Mobile station 1 memorizes IDs and telephone numbers (i.e. group/set of network addresses) of other mobile stations, and comparing unit 111 compares the received IDs and numbers with stored IDs and number; see FIG. 3-4, S23,S24,S33,S34; see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40**), the set of one or more predefined network address corresponding to one or more predefined originators of data (**see col. 5, line 35-40,45-55; see col. 6, line 44-55; see col. 7, line 30-40; the memorized IDs and numbers relate/correspond to other mobile stations (caller)**); establishing a session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified as being authentic (**see FIG. 3, S23-27,S17; see FIG. 4, S33-S38; establishing communication with the caller mobile station at the callee mobile station after the verifying that the caller station is authentic; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11**) such that the data is transmitted from the originator and received by the wireless mobile communication station (**see FIG. 3, S17 and see FIG. 4, S38; when communication is established the data**

transmitted from the caller station and received by the callee mobile station; see col. 7, line 5-11; see col. 8, line 5-11) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predefined network address stored by the wireless mobile communication station (**see FIG. 3-4, S17/S38 (establishing communication step) occurs only after S22-24/S33-S34 (authentication steps) which determine by comparing the received caller IDs and number with the memorized IDs and number by the callee mobile station; see col. 6, line 44 to col. 7, line 10, 30-40; see col. 8, line 3-11**).

Thus, it is clear that the combined system of Andersson and Oka discloses the claimed invention as set forth above.

Applicant mistakenly arguing by citing the portions of Andersson, which discloses the originator transmitting initial packets to the mobile terminal on non-accepted/permitted session/connection. Whether or not Andersson's originator transmitting packets on the non-permitted and non-established session/connection is irrelevant since it is not what the applicant is claming. Applicant is claiming the origination source transmitting the packets, upon accepting/permitting by the mobile terminal, established accepted/permitted end-to-end session/connection, and Andersson clearly discloses applicant claimed invention as set forth above. Thus, Andersson does not teach the opposite of the applicant claimed invention.

Applicant is mistakenly arguing the registration or set up procedures routed between Internet host 12 and various MSCs (i.e. VPMSC and GPMSC) as "end-to-end packet data session". In reality, establishing an end-to-end packet data session occurs only after the user of mobile terminal 14 is desired or accepted to receive packet data from the Internet host as described in below by Andersson.

When the SMS message indicating the originator of the packet data is received at the receiver circuitry 142, such identification is displayed upon the display element 144. A user of the mobile terminal determines, responsive to the displayed information, whether to permit transmission of the packet data to the mobile terminal 14. Selection of permission to receive the packet data is entered by way of the selector 146. **When permission is granted to transmit the packet data to the mobile terminal 14, the mobile terminal 14 registers to receive packet data. Thereafter, the packet data is routed to the mobile terminal**. (see Andersson col. 8, line 33-44)

Then, and as indicated by the block 166, the identity of the sending station from which the packet data originates is determined. **An SMS message is formed which indicates the identity of the sending station.** The SMS message is sent, as indicated by the block 168, to the mobile receiving station.

The SMS message is detected at the mobile receiving station, as indicated by the block 172. **Selection is then made, as indicated by the block 174, whether to accept transmission of the packet data originated by the sending station. And, the packet data is sent to the mobile receiving station, indicated by the block 176, if the transmission is accepted at the mobile receiving station.**

Thereby, packet data is transmitted to the mobile terminal only with the permission of the mobile terminal. **Transmission of undesired, or otherwise unsolicited, packet data is selectably prevented at the mobile terminal by denying permission to transmit the packet data thereto.** The user of the mobile terminal is able to control, thereby, which packets of data are transmitted to the mobile terminal. (see Andersson col. 8, line 55 to col. 9, line 5). (Emphasis added)

In view of the above, it is clear that an end-to-end packet data transmission over permitted/accepted end-to-end session/connection between the mobile terminal and the sending station or originator host is established only after the mobile station is accepted the transmission.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ian N. Moore whose telephone number is 571-272-3085. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM- 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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